

WAR INVESTIGATION REPORT

Made Public at Last After Several Months' Work.

CONTAINS SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORDS

No Evidence of Corruption Discerned and Many Serious Charges Made Found on Investigation, to Be Groundless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report submitted to the commission appointed by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain was made public tonight. The report is an unanimous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Colonel Stanton, whose dissent occurred February 4. The report is a voluminous document, containing about 65,000 words, and an official abstract prepared by the secretary of the commission was furnished to the press for its convenience. This abstract says, in part:

Report in Detail. The commission organized on September 21, electing General Grayville M. Dodge president, Hon. Charles Deady vice president and Richard Weightman secretary. General James A. McCallum was appointed to conduct the examination of witnesses; Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Jones, chief quartermaster of volunteers, was detailed by the War department to examine the records and Major Stephen C. Mills, U. S. A., was appointed by the president as recorder.

On Monday, September 27, the commission convened in regular session. Arrangements were made to admit to the rooms six journalists, three of them representing the three eastern newspapers. Having only two rooms at their disposal the commission could not throw these open to the public indiscriminately. All the newspapers in the country, however, had access, through the press associations, to the examination of witnesses and the American papers were served in full with the proceedings of the commission, exactly as they are served in all other matters of public interest from day to day.

Among the first acts of the commission was to ask the secretary of war, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general and the surgeon general to transmit all the reports received by them touching the administration of their respective departments. This request was promptly complied with and the time forth all complaints were forwarded to the commission immediately on their receipt at the War department.

Among the first acts of this preparatory measure the commission, on September 21, made public invitation through the press to all persons having knowledge of similar facts to appear before the commission to give their statements in writing, accompanied by such collateral proof or information as might be required.

Next, the secretary of war was requested to direct the various chiefs of department under him to furnish the commission with a statement of the condition of their respective departments at the outbreak of the war and the operation of the same during the period of the war.

The commission recited in detail the subjects on which information was desired, comprising facts touching the mobilization of troops and their organization; the equipment and kind of camp and garrison equipment on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased and the troops with arms and accoutrements; information as to which of the volunteer regiments were accepted and from which the various state camps; how the location of the camps of general rendezvous was determined; full particulars as to the transportation of troops, an account of the quantity, quality and kind of food furnished, and information as to tentage, beds, linen, medicines and all other necessities for the hospital; as to whether the medical staff was efficient, and as to the conditions and operations of the general and hospital hospitals; the statements, promptly and intelligently made, were of great service in the investigation in the character of fact and reference.

Having thus arranged the preliminary matters which seemed advisable to be determined, the commission resorted to the further inquiry before it should be the basis of the examination of witnesses who had, or professed to have, knowledge of the facts involved.

Evidence Taken Informally. It was further determined that in the examination of witnesses the strict rules of evidence as applied in legal proceedings should not be adhered to, but considerable latitude should be allowed. While, therefore, in general the rules of evidence have been followed, we have not hesitated to relax their application when thought advisable. During the course of the investigation 45 witnesses, all of these were sworn or affirmed except one, who declined to take the oath. The examination was conducted by the committee designated for that purpose, but every witness was interrogated by every member of the commission who desired.

Our purpose in the discharge of our duties was to arrive at the facts touching the conduct of the war and no effort was spared by the committee to reach that result. We have examined, sometimes with special insistence, every person who came before us and testified who could throw any light on the conduct of the War department in any of its branches.

No Sign of Corruption. It may be said now, at the beginning of this report, that there has been evidence before the War department has dishonestly received a dollar. We have made persistent efforts to secure the attendance of persons

to whose names rumor had attached an allegation that they knew of corruption of officials in the War department, but these men have either denied the statements attributed to them or have indicated, in some cases, a willingness to tell what they knew.

The routine work in the departments, in our opinion is far beyond what is necessary and each year seems to increase it. The methods employed make it almost impossible to transact business promptly. The War department is a vast organization, with large depots, chiefs of staff, departments, corps and divisions have necessarily been obliged to give the time and attention to details which should have been given to matters of larger moment. No well regulated concern or corporation could transact business satisfactorily under such regulations as govern staff departments and the necessity of every officer of each of the staff departments holding responsible positions has been obliged to ignore the necessities of the necessity of a thorough reform.

Composition of Army. On the 1st day of April, 1898, the strength of the army was 2,143 officers and 25,940 enlisted men, a total of 28,083. War with the kingdom of Spain was declared April 21, 1898, and on May 31, 125,000 volunteers had been mustered into the service. In August, 1898, the regular army numbered 26,385, the volunteer army 207,244—a total of 233,629.

These figures of themselves indicate that an immense work was thrown upon the War department. After thirty-three years of peace, during a great part of which the army did not exceed 25,000 men, it suddenly became necessary to arm, clothe, feed and equip more than a quarter of a million.

The records of the War department which have been laid before us show that the secretary of war extended to all chiefs of bureau cordial and full support and promptly responded to every proper demand made upon him by commanding officers. No testimony has been presented showing intentional neglect of duty on any attempt to serve personal interests or charges against the secretary of war. He is peculiarly interested in contracts, purchases and other transactions of the War department and has been thoroughly examined and found baseless. In the judgment of the commission there was lacking in the general administration of the War department during the course of the war, a complete grasp of the situation which was essential to the highest efficiency and discipline of the army.

The commission has refrained from criticizing certain of the heads of bureaus for not having acted with foresight in preparing for the war, but it has found that the force of war was actually declined because it has appeared that the national defense funds provided by the act of March 9, 1898, was not used in the manner intended by the act. Complete defenses and the expenditures incident thereto until after the declaration of war, the act of March 9, 1898, was not used in the manner intended by the act.

On at least one occasion, May 17, the secretary of war instructed the adjutant general to order the army to inspect certain camps, viz: Those at Chickamauga, Atlanta, the Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Key West. The major general did not act upon such instructions, stating it to be his place to order inspection.

Condition of Camp Thomas. Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, is not adapted to the accommodation of more than 25,000 at a time. On June 30, there were 58,400 men in the camp. The water supply was unsatisfactory, the water itself was repugnant. Some of the wells became contaminated. The sanitation of the camp was very imperfect and at times decidedly bad. The troops were not well located, many being permitted to camp in the woods. Sinks and privies were not kept sufficiently removed from the mess quarters. There were hundreds of peddlers and hawkers and vendors by the commanding general in the camp. The camp was a hotbed of unwholesome trash. Passes to Chattanooga were issued at the rate of two to six men per day per company. This was a fruitful source of injury to the men. On the whole the camp was unsatisfactory.

The complete realization of the several objects contemplated—the capture of the city with its fortifications and munitions of war, together with the supplies of food, clothing and ammunition, the former estimated by General Wood at 1,200,000 rations; the capture of the city of Havana, the capture of Cuba, with all the troops accompanying the same, amounting, as already stated, to between 23,000 and 24,000; the destruction of the navy of Admiral Cervera's fleet after its departure from the harbor, and the general demoralization of the Spanish forces by the disclosure of the Spanish government and people, leading almost immediately to overtures for peace by Spain. All this was accomplished without the loss of a prisoner, man or a color and with a list of casualties aggregating in killed less than 250 and in wounded less than 1,400—losses which, in comparison with the results, had never before occurred in modern warfare.

It should be added also that the total deaths in battle from wounds and disease, from the beginning to the end of the campaign, aggregated less than 3,000—only a fraction of the number of men who were engaged. In concluding its labors it is with much pleasure that the commission reports that notwithstanding the haste with which the investigation was conducted, the result is the resulting and almost inevitable confusion in bureau and camp, the many difficulties attending the assembling and transporting large bodies of hitherto untrained men, the carrying on of active operations in two hemispheres, the people of the United States, the cooperation with its sailors, in less than three months put an end to Spanish colonial power, enfranchised oppressed people and taught the world at large the strength and ability of a great republic.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is reliable. Why try some new medicine when this old reliable remedy can be had for only 25 cents.

Miss Stafford at Unity. Miss Stafford will repeat at Unity church this evening the illustrated lecture given there last night, entitled "Jesus, in Picture, Word and Song." The illustrations are illustrations are things of beauty, being copies of great works of the renaissance and of modern art. Tomorrow evening, Miss Janet M. Wallace will show at the same place about 100 night and day views of the recent exposition.

The Principal Stockholder. The principal stockholder of the Chicago, is Mr. Adolphus Busch. Nothing is too good for him nor for his guests of his palatial hotel.

Local Brevities. The Loraine Dancing club will give another of its enjoyable parties at Thurston hall Wednesday evening.

Issac Newman, 329 North Sixteenth street, reported to the police that one kit of mackerel and a sack of flour were stolen from in front of his store Saturday night.

Julius Treitschke was found in his saloon about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon with five six friends. The officers entered the back door and closed the place, arresting the proprietor.

William A. Sewell was arrested Saturday night at the request of the Lincoln authorities. He is wanted in University Place on the charge of disposing of furniture mortgaged to A. Heeter.

City Comptroller Westberg has checked up the statement of the Omaha Gas company upon which the latter paid a royalty of \$11,097.74 into the city treasury upon the gas sold last year and finds it correct in every particular.

Miss Ida Peterson, 2616 St. Mary's avenue, who was injured by the explosion of a water tank Sunday morning, was reported to be much better Sunday. She was able to be removed to her home at Twenty-fifth and Burdette streets. No serious results are now anticipated from her injuries.

Ed Devaney, who was arrested several days ago on the charge of passing counterfeit coin, has been released on bond. Devaney stopped at the Vendome hotel and left it the night the quarantine thereon was established. No symptoms of smallpox appeared while he was in jail, so he was released.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

On Tuesday evening there will be a meeting of citizens at the office of Dr. C. M. Schindler for the purpose of talking over plans for the erection of a hospital building in this city. Everyone will admit that such a structure is needed, but where the support is to come from will be the question. The present hospital on Twenty-sixth street has a hard time getting along, even with the city paying the rent. Now that there is a fund in the hospital treasury the idea of building a hospital commensurate with the needs of the city has suggested itself. The meeting to be held on Tuesday night will be for the purpose of learning the views of the citizens in this respect and the public generally is invited. W. S. King, chief engineer of the Union Stock Yards company, is one of the prime movers in the new enterprise. He has figured that a hospital building of 100,000 square feet, providing that the land is donated, Mr. King asserts that the South Omaha Land company is willing to give an incorporated association suitable ground for such a structure. The first thing will be to organize a stock company, the stock to be sold to sell stock on the exposition plan—that is, each share to have a face value of \$10 and then make assessments on the stock as the money is needed. The stockholders, however, will not be assessed more than the amount of stock for which they subscribe. It is a foregone conclusion that stock of this kind would never pay dividends, but it is thought that by incorporating and selling stock an amount sufficient to erect a hospital building can be obtained. After this point has been disposed of the question of support will be raised and it is understood that a committee is to be appointed to visit the corporations with a view to ascertaining how much money will be given in support of the support of the institution.

Several attempts of this kind have already been made, and while the packers and the stock yards have responded to emergency calls no proposition for a steady monthly sum to be paid was ever entertained. It is understood that if the people will erect a hospital that the corporations will subscribe a sufficient sum to maintain it, but this, of course, is all hearsay, and it will devolve upon a committee to be named in the future. With that rate of income per month, it is thought that there will be no trouble in maintaining a hospital which will be a credit to the city. It is hoped that every citizen interested in securing a hospital for South Omaha will be at a point to attend the meeting Tuesday night.

There will be a meeting of the hospital association on Tuesday afternoon, and it is expected that officers for the ensuing year will be elected. There is some talk of electing a physician to the presidency and the doctors here have assisted materially in raising funds for the institution. Some seem to think that with a physician at the head of the institution more could be accomplished. The women of the association would like to see the least of the exception of president, providing a doctor is chosen.

Business for City Council. A meeting of the city council is on the call for tonight and if there is a quorum it is expected that some steps toward repairing the viaduct will be taken. Kelly has an idea that the aid of the courts might be invoked to hurry the railroads in the work and the city attorney may be directed to take steps of this kind provided it is practicable. It is understood that the Union Pacific railroad and the Union Stock Yards companies are not getting on well. The L street bridge is as soon as the weather will permit, but nothing has been said or done about the Q street viaduct. Trainers has been after City Attorney Montgomery in regard to the drafting of an ordinance for the purpose of making it a part of the ordinance which will be used on the L street viaduct. Such an ordinance would mean considerable expense for printing and would, if it is to be of any value whatever until the railroads go to work on the bridge, for which an ordinance has been prepared.

While on the subject of viaducts it might be stated that at a meeting of the directors of the Union Stock Yards company, held this week the question of a foot bridge across the tracks at N street will come up. Plans for such a bridge have been drawn and will be submitted to the directors. Manager Kenyon of the stock yards company admits that a bridge is a necessity, and he proposes to advocate either the erection of a bridge or the digging of a tunnel. The Union Pacific will most likely pay a part of the expense of such an undertaking and it is thought that the officers of the Union Pacific will hold a meeting shortly to determine upon some safe method of crossing the tracks.

Revision of Building Ordinances. Building Inspector Duncombe says that there is need of a revision of certain paragraphs in the building ordinance in order that the conditions existing at present might be included. The present building ordinance was passed by the city council in July, 1889 and since that time the city has grown so that all of the rules and regulations laid down at that time cannot be observed now. Some changes in the ordinance are needed and it will be only a question of a short time before they are made. What the building inspector particularly objects to is the regulation governing fire escapes. He holds that all buildings over a certain height with only one stairway for entrance and egress should be provided with fire escapes. The Hunt building at Twenty-sixth and N streets, the DeLone hotel and the new city hall building, should, it is stated by the inspector, be provided with fire escapes. Other buildings in the city are also deficient in this respect and it is expected that the building ordinance will be revised as soon as the council can get around to it.

Magic City Gossip. Woodmen of the World lodge No. 58 will give a cake walk and a ball on Wednesday night, February 22, at City hall building.

Jack Leonard is still at the city jail suffering from frozen ears and hands. An effort will be made to get him into the county hospital.

William Lewis, a lad of 16, is in jail for selling fakes jewelry in down town restaurant.

All members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge No. 227 are requested to meet at the city hall on Wednesday night. Mike King is in jail for assaulting James Fraley with intent to do great bodily injury. King and Fraley were taken up in a Q street saloon at an early hour Sunday.

Hon. John T. Keating, national president of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, delivered an address at A. O. H. hall, Tuesday night and N streets, yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance and the remarks of the speaker were well received.

Mike King is in jail for assaulting James Fraley with intent to do great bodily injury. King and Fraley were taken up in a Q street saloon at an early hour Sunday.

morning with the result that King struck the blade of a pocketknife into Fraley's anatomy. The latter was not injured to any great extent.

Commissioners men at the stock yards say that more dead hogs are arriving now than during the heated spell last summer. The reason is that in order to keep warm the hogs are kept in the sheds and thus smother and crush those underneath.

Edward Burson, a member of the police force, is seriously ill at his home, 1028 North Twenty-third street. Officer Burson is troubled with quinsy and his throat is in a bad condition. Members of the Old Fellows lodge of which Burson is a member are doing all they can for him.

The continued cold keeps the plumbers busy and yesterday was no exception. Plumbers at all the shops worked nearly all day having out frozen pipes and the fact that about half of the water pipes in the city are now frozen. The condition of the fire hydrants is not so good. It is thought that some are frozen also. Saturday night all of the pipes at the Reed hotel froze and the boarders were compelled to go to restaurants for their meals. The territory owned by Councilman Barrett has not given up the idea of organizing a Commercial club here. He secured the passage of a resolution through the board of public works for a mass meeting for Friday night, but Mr. Barrett was the only one who braved the storm and was on hand at the appointed time. Mr. Barrett discouraged and will make another attempt on Thursday evening of this week. He wants to have a good building club formed here for the purpose of placing the city in a better position before the people in the proper light.

CONTROL THE BERRY TRADE. Southwest Union Meets and Figures on Handling the Trade of Next Season.

E. B. Branch of this city returned Friday from an interesting trip to the territory owned by the Southwest Cooperative union, held its Pierce City, Mo. In speaking of the meeting he said: "This union is really a confederation of about twenty different associations of berry growers and packers. The territory owned by the various associations includes southeastern Kansas, northwestern Arkansas, and southwestern Missouri. The Sarcocolla association, which is the largest one in the union, has 1,400 acres of strawberries and two years ago shipped a carload of the season, shipped from twenty to thirty cars a day. The other nineteen associations are barely as large, but the total output of strawberries for a season is something enormous and the problem of distribution difficult one to solve. Where each association does its shipping independently there is always the danger of flooding one market and neglecting another.

"The Southwest Shippers' Co-operative union has for its purpose of getting the different associations to work together for the good of all. The plan is to have a central office which shall be thoroughly posted on the condition of the market in every city in the country. Then whenever the Lemberg & Meyer of that city, to make it all report it to the central office, which decides where it can be shipped to the best advantage. By such means it is hoped to make the markets more even and avoid many of the losses caused by flooded markets. It is thought that the plan is like all other communitarian schemes is difficult to carry out.

"It is thought by many that the output of strawberries will be nearly double what it was a year ago. Conditions so far have all been favorable for the plants, and then, too, the acreage is much larger this year. The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero in Pierce City last week during the convention, which is said to be the coldest yet known in that city. The weather, however, said it would not injure strawberries but might damage peaches considerably."

RAINFALL OF PORTO RIC O. Weather Bureau Report Shows Great Precipitation and Good Crop Conditions.

The United States Department of Agriculture has established branch offices of the weather bureau in Porto Rico, and a bulletin for the week ending January 16 has been received. During that week the rainfall was slightly above the average for this time of the year. At San Juan it was 84 inches, at Humacao, 92; at Vieques, 1.35, and at Caguas, 1.00. In the latter part of the month the average temperature for the island was 76 degrees, 3 degrees below normal. On January 1 two slight earthquake shocks were felt at Vieques. They were of short duration and did no damage.

The condition of the crops is reported as generally favorable. The weather is excellent for the growth of tobacco and coffee, and the cane harvest just beginning gives promise of being large except where the rainfall has been too heavy. This heavy rainfall has the effect of retarding the maturity of the crops. In the Vieques district there are four milling centers, three of which are in operation. One is a steam power establishment, but the other two are run by oxen. The yield cannot yet be determined. The weather is excellent for the growth of tobacco and coffee, and the cane harvest just beginning gives promise of being large except where the rainfall has been too heavy. This heavy rainfall has the effect of retarding the maturity of the crops. In the Vieques district there are four milling centers, three of which are in operation. One is a steam power establishment, but the other two are run by oxen. The yield cannot yet be determined.

Personal Paragraphs. Frank Bushnell of New York is at the Her Grand. J. N. Morrow of New York is at the Her Grand. Ruch E. Blackmar of Philadelphia is at the Her Grand. D. J. Winslow, a Butte mining man, was at the Her Grand yesterday. P. J. Anderson of Pittsburg is at the Her Grand for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Graham of New York are here on a pleasure trip. Dan Sully, wife and daughter of New York are at the Her Grand. H. C. Goodward and bride of St. Louis leave for their honeymoon trip east this morning.

DAMAGE TO THE PAVEMENT. Recent Cold Weather Opens Up Many Big Gaps in the Asphalt Upon the Streets.

The cold spell now prevalent is doing quite a bit of damage to the asphalt pavements in various parts of the city by cracking them. This injury is not so prevalent upon the pavements as upon the sidewalks, which were put down last year. These cracks are caused by the contracting of the asphalt caused by the action of the cold.

A good many of these cracks will close again with warmer weather, especially those which have occurred on good pavements, says City Engineer Rosewater. "The asphalt upon some of our cracked pavements, however, is a bad mixture and it will be necessary to have these repaired. The contractors who laid the pavement will have to do this work, as the contracts are awarded under a guarantee that the pavements will be maintained for a term of five years."

Between 5:30 and 8:30—We are serving the best supper ever served in Omaha and the price is just half our former—low is this simple—Half dozen blue points, 20c. Broiled lake trout, 15c. Broiled Texas owl on toast, 35c. Nice steak, 30c. Corn meal mush with cream, 15c. Fried hominy, 10c. There are twenty-four different dishes included on our supper bill of fare.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

John Kinnaman, the leader of the regimental band of the Second United States Infantry, "The Fighting Second," as this regiment is called, came in Sunday evening from Aniston, Ala., where the regiment is temporarily stationed, and called on a number of his friends. "I am on my way to Fort Keogh, Mont.," he said. "When we took our departure from Fort Keogh to go to Cuba we left the most of our band baggage behind and I am going there to have it shipped to Aniston, so that we can have it with us when we go to Cuba. Our regiment leaves for Santa Clara on March 10."

The Second regiment was one of the first to be sent to Cuba. It was in the thick of the fight at the battle of San Juan hill in the capture of Santiago. For ten years it was temporarily stationed, and called on a number of his friends. "I am on my way to Fort Keogh, Mont.," he said. "When we took our departure from Fort Keogh to go to Cuba we left the most of our band baggage behind and I am going there to have it shipped to Aniston, so that we can have it with us when we go to Cuba. Our regiment leaves for Santa Clara on March 10."

"We had a 'hot time' we wanted," he said, alluding to the San Juan hill battle. "And it is a wonder that any of us ever came out of it alive. The fact that we did escape without more injury was due to the bad marksmanship of the Spanish, for we were entirely in the open. If they had stopped to take deliberate aim at us they would have massacred us, but their aim was high. Our tactics were purely of the skirmishing order and we were down on our faces most of the time to let the fire of the Spanish pass over us. We would throw ourselves down and send a volley or two at them and then jump up and advance a short distance. These tactics were repeated until we saw we could gain the crest of the hill. The Spanish mistook our actions for those of an invading force, getting the full effect of their fire. When we dropped down they took it for granted that we fell as the effect of the bullets. Naturally they exposed themselves through entertaining this delusion and then they made pretty good targets for our boys. Still, it was no picnic and we realized the full import of the tune we had played when the orders were first given to advance, which was, as every one knows by this time, the familiar one of 'A Hot Time in the Old Town.' I am not too anxious to get into such close quarters again."

Kinnaman went through the engagement without a scratch and he wears a dress parade look in his face, indicating that his contract is enjoying the best of health and good fare.

Leon Meyer of Chemnitz, Saxony, the great German hosiery center, is making his annual northwest tour as the representative of the Chemnitz & Meyer of that city, and he talked entertainingly at the Millard last evening on business topics. "Although last year our city exported to America a few million dollars less in the hosiery line than it was before," he said, "we expect to break the record this year. In 1897 we sent to America \$22,000,000 worth, and last year it fell to \$19,000,000. This year, though, we have in sight orders for \$25,000,000. The increase is due, in great measure, to the steady demand for fancy goods. Chemnitz is the home of the celebrated dyer, Louis Hermsdorf, and his name is a byword in the American market. Fully three-fourths of its population is engaged in the manufacture of hosiery."

"There is one thing about the present American tariff which seems rather odd to the German people," he continued, "and that is that you put a greater duty proportionately upon the cheap goods than upon the expensive ones. We naturally conclude that this must operate as a greater burden upon the poor than on the rich. For instance, take goods worth only two marks a dozen—or 50 cents American money. A duty of 50 cents specific is imposed and also 15 cents ad valorem, which makes the goods worth \$1.14 in this country, and that is 107 per cent above the original cost. Now compare with this the increased cost of goods priced at twelve marks, or \$2. There is a specific duty of \$1.20, and to that 15 per cent ad valorem is added, making the price here \$4.85, or a trifle over 60 per cent above the original cost. On silk goods the increase is about 55 per cent. There may be a very wise purpose in all this for all that I know, but it looks on its face like an unequal tax."

Mr. Meyer's explanation of the reason why Germany can compete so successfully with the world in the item of cotton hosiery is that there is no duty on cotton in Germany, most of it being brought there for refining, and along with this there is a superabundance of cheap labor. With respect to woolen goods he admits that the Americans have an advantage, except, he says, as to styling for fancy goods, and asserts as a fact that German goods of late years been taking the place of the French goods and explains that it is accounted for in the study made of the shape of the American woman's feet and the resulting demand for hosiery made to better fit than the French-made. "French women," he observed, "have smaller ankles and larger calves than the American women. The French manufacturers have not taken this difference into consideration, and inasmuch as their hose is made on the French model and the Germans make theirs on the American model, we are driving them out of the American market."

Personal Paragraphs. Frank Bushnell of New York is at the Her Grand. J. N. Morrow of New York is at the Her Grand. Ruch E. Blackmar of Philadelphia is at the Her Grand. D. J. Winslow, a Butte mining man, was at the Millard yesterday. P. J. Anderson of Pittsburg is at the Her Grand for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Graham of New York are here on a pleasure trip. Dan Sully, wife and daughter of New York are at the Her Grand. H. C. Goodward and bride of St. Louis leave for their honeymoon trip east this morning.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital, from injuries received by being struck by a motor Thursday morning. He was suffering from a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. At first it was thought that he would recover, but a change in his condition was apparent Sunday morning and he sank rapidly.

Gabler was employed at the smelter and was on his way to work when the accident occurred. He was walking along Sixteenth street, using the west car track as a pathway. When near Poppleton avenue he stepped over on the east track to let a car pass. He did not see a car running north and was struck by it before the motorman could stop. He was thrown to the pavement and rolled 100 feet, the slippery tracks making it impossible to stop the car. He was picked up and taken to the police station, later having been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

John Gabler, residing on Dorcas street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at St. Joseph's hospital,